

# THE RIO NEWS.

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RIO DE JANEIRO, DECEMBER 5TH, 1899.

NUMBER 49

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OUVIDOR 57

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Agents in Rio de Janeiro:

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Authorized Capital..... 3,000,000

Subscribed Capital..... 2,750,000

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## HAND BOOK OF RIO DE JANEIRO

A SECOND EDITION of this useful guide book is now in course of revision and will be published at the earliest date possible. It will be considerably improved and enlarged. A few good advertisements will be received. For terms and other information apply to the Editor of *The Rio News*.

## Travellers' Directory.

## Sho Paulo:

Through express trains leave the Central station daily at 6 a. m. and 8:30 p. m. (dormitory); returning leaves S. Paulo at 5 a. m. and 5 p. m. (dormitory). Change of cars both ways at Tanbati. Numerous steamers weekly for Santos, connecting with the São Paulo Railway.

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## Bello Horizonte:

Trains leave station of General Carneiro, on main line of Central railway, at 2:21 p. m. and 11:40 a. m.—the latter a night train.

## Coroavado:

Regular trains, week days, leave 51, Rua Cosme Velho, Laranjeiras, at 8 a. m. and 2 and 5:30 p. m., returning leave the summit at 7:30 and 9:30 a. m., and 1:40 and 7 p. m. On Sundays and holidays, the hours are: ascending 6:30, 8:30 and 11 a. m.; 12:30, 2:30, 4:30 and 8 p. m.; descending 8:35, 10:35, 11:35 a. m., 1:05, 2:35, 4:05, 6:10 and 9 p. m. Each train gives the excursionist half an hour on the summit.

## Official Directory

U. S. LEGATION.—Petropolis. CHARLES PAGE BRYAN, Minister.

BRITISH LEGATION.—No. 1, Rua Visconde de Ita borah (opposite Custom House), Petropolis. EDMUND C. H. PHIPPS, Minister.

AMERICAN CONSULATE GENERAL.—No. 99, Rua 1<sup>a</sup> de Março. EUGENE SEEGER, Consul General.

BRITISH CONSULATE GENERAL.—No. 1, Rua Visconde de Itaboraiti (opposite Custom House). WILLIAM G. WAGSTAFF, Consul General.

## Church Directory

CHURCH OF ENGLAND.—Service is held every Sunday morning at 11 o'clock. There is a Celebration of the Holy Communion on the first and third Sundays in the month at 11 a. m. and on the second and fourth Sundays at 5 a. m., also on Saints' Days according to announcements. English and Portuguese services at times to be arranged with the Chaplain, for whom communications may be sent to Craschley & Co. 36 Rua do Ouvidor.

Irvine Crawshaw, M. A.

British Chaplain

74 Rua Mendonça de Sá, Itaboraiti.

IGREJA EVANGELICA LUTHERANA.—Rua Largo de S. Joaquim, No. 175—Divine service in Portuguese on Sundays. Prayer meeting at 10 a. m. Worship at 11 a. m. Biblical class to study the Holy Scriptures, at 5 afternoon. Gospel preaching at 6:30 p. m. on Wednesdays. Biblical study and preaching at 7 p. m.

JOAO M. G. DOS SANTOS, Pastor.

METHODIST EPISCOPAL CHURCH.—Largo do Catete. English services every Sunday at 12 noon. Pastor, H. C. TUCKER—residence Rua da Concordia, 78. Portuguese services every Sunday at 10:30 a. m. and 7:30 p. m.; Wednesdays at 7:30 p. m., and at Fátima Church, Sundays at 11 a. m. and 4 p. m. Pastor—M. DICKIE and FRANK WIEDERHEKER.

PRESBYTERIAN CHURCH.—No. 15, Travessa da Barreira. Services in Portuguese every Sunday at 11 a. m. and 7 p. m., and at 7 p. m. Thursdays.

ALVARO E. DOS REIS, Pastor.

Residence: On the Church premises.

BAPTIST CHURCH.—No. 25, Rua de Sant' Anna. Services in Portuguese every Sunday at 11 a. m. and 7 p. m., and every Wednesday at 7 p. m.

W. B. BAGBY, D. D., Pastor.

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IGREJA PRESBYTERIANA DO RIACHUELO.—No. 24, Rua D. Anna Vary, Estação do Riachuelo. Services, Sundays 11 a. m. and 7 p. m.; Wednesdays 7 p. m. FRANKLIN R. NASCIMENTO, Pastor. Primary school in the church building.

PETROPOLIS METHODIST EPISCOPAL CHURCH.—Avenida Marechal Deodoro, No. 9. English service at 4 p. m. Sundays. Portuguese services at 11 a. m. and 7:30 p. m. Sundays; 7:30 p. m. Wednesdays. Sunday School at 10 a. m.

EDMUNDA TILLY, Pastor.

## Professional Directory

Dr. Briassy, Surgeon, graduate of the Faculty of Paris. Specialist in diseases of females, urinary passages. Radical cure of hernias, hemorrhoids, tumors, surgical diseases of the bones, and surgical operations. Consultations from 1 to 3 p. m., Rua da Quitanda, No. 42.

Dr. Carlos Feldman: Offices: No. 20, Rua 1<sup>a</sup> de Março, 1 to 4 p. m.; residence: No. 59, Rua Marquez de Abrantes.

## Miscellaneous.

AMERICAN BIBLE SOCIETY'S AGENCY.—No. 20, Rua d' Ajuda.—H. C. TUCKER, Agent.

BRITISH AND FOREIGN BIBLE SOCIETY'S AGENCY.—Rua Sete de Setembro, No. 71.—On sale, the Holy Scriptures in Portuguese, English, French, German, Italian, Spanish and other languages.

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BRITISH SUBSCRIPTION LIBRARY AND READING ROOM.—31, Rua Gonçalves Dias.—Open from noon to 6 p. m.—For terms, apply to Librarian.

RIO SEAMEN'S MISSION.—Rest and Reading Room: Rua Camargo (formerly Imperatriz), 3rd floor. W. J. LUMAY, Missioner. Gifts of books, magazines, papers, etc., also of left-off clothing, will be gratefully received at the Mission, or at No. 27, Candelária.

YOUNG MEN'S CHRISTIAN ASSOCIATION.—No. 30, Rua da Quitanda, 2nd floor. Rooms open from 8 a. m. to 10 o'clock p. m. Secretary's office hours from noon to 1 o'clock p. m. R. & W. B. B. B. President: Myron A. Clark, General Secretary, Domingos de Oliveira, Hon. Treasurer.

## WEST COAST ITEMS.

—The nomination of D. Maximo Lira as Chilian minister to Rio de Janeiro is announced.

—A Santiago telegram says that D. Angel Vicuña has accepted the appointment of Chilian minister at Lima.

—A Guayaquil telegram of the 2nd inst. says that the capillary vicar and various priests have been deported on a charge of conspiracy.

—Telegrams from Guayaquil, Ecuador, state that another great fire had occurred in that unfortunate city. The particulars are not given.

—The last cabinet crisis at Santiago has been settled by Sr. Fernandez Albano substituting Sr. Sotomayor as president of the council and minister of interior.

## RIVER PLATE ITEMS.

—Argentina received 18,722 immigrants during the month of November.

—The Argentine senate has passed the bill imposing new taxes on *herba mate*.

—On the 30th ult. 728 horses were embarked at Buenos Aires for South Africa.

—A report is current that the Argentine government has a new project on for a loan of two millions sterling.

—A lamentable accident was reported from Buenos Aires on the 29th ult. to the effect that Mr. Edward Mullali, of the *Standard*, in exhibiting a loaded revolver to a friend, Sr. René Rigon, accidentally discharged it and killed the latter.

—The *Pais* correspondent in Buenos Aires telegraphs that the debts of Argentina exceed 800 millions of dollars. He had better be careful, or, according to our new lights, he will be deported. Such a statement certainly discredits the country.

—Something is going wrong with the management of the British Hospital at Montevideo. The nursing staff has resigned and complaints are appearing in regard to the internal management of the hospital. Subscribers are beginning to ask for information. It is probably another case of negligence developed into obstinacy.

—The Buenos Aires *Herald* is confirming the *Times* correspondent's assertion that the current year would end with a deficit. The *Herald* says "that there will be a serious deficit, there can, in our opinion, be no doubt." And the *Times* correspondent was to be expelled from the country for saying the same thing! It may be assumed that when a government shows so much annoyance over a criticism, there must be some truth in it.

—In 1890 the Argentine government was authorized to issue \$50,000,000 in Treasury notes, of which \$25,000,000 were to be through the National Bank, on the understanding that 20 per cent. should be redeemed annually. But the whole amount is still in circulation, the law has not been repealed, and no effort has been made to comply with its requirements. How can a country ever succeed where so little attention is paid to laws and financial obligations?

—The population of the city on Oct. 31st was calculated to be 788,295 persons. It would have probably been greater were murders, hangings, homicides sent to Tierra del Fuego for life and suicides not encouraged by the press. In October there were 2,710 births, 480 couples entered the more or less holy bonds of matrimony and 1,195 persons shuffled off this mortal coil besides 101 who were still-born. There were 10,703 immigrants from over sea and 15,811 persons landed in all against 9,605 who left the country.—Buenos Aires *Herald*.

—According to the statement current yesterday, the question of the introduction of electric traction has at last practically been settled, on the basis of an immediate reduction of the urban fares, and a reduction of the suburban fares five years hence. The municipality maintain their exaction of a fee of \$10.00 for the concession and 3 per cent. of the gross receipts of the lines. We say that the affair has been "settled," but we cannot state as certain that the proponents have formally accepted these terms. That will be known in a day or two.—Montevideo *Times*, Nov. 25.

—The finances of Argentina are largely controlled by half a dozen men, and the interests of half a dozen circles or syndicates. They prepare the policy of the government and force it on the people against the judgment of the public. What suits the interests of this small circle is made the policy of the country, and even the President is forced to give way to the pressure brought to bear upon him, and the country pays for the blunders and the scheming. This circle does not care a farthing for the public good or the development of the country, except as it will put money in their purses, and there appears to be no help for the matter.—Buenos Aires *Herald*.

—The Argentine government should take up the matter of the Bares Island quarantine in a more serious manner. The scandal, barbarism, filth, and mal-administration is such as to call for a vigorous protest against the shameful state of affairs which have always existed in connection with that place. Sometimes high officials of the Uruguayan government have been interested in the profits of the place, but we do not know that this is now the case, but that the scandal continues there is no doubt. Since many bound to this place are made to suffer there the government should make strong representations to the Uruguayan government on the matter.—Buenos Aires *Herald*.

—The friends and supporters of the British Hospital will much regret to learn that it is about to lose the services of its two remaining nurses, Miss Kelly and Miss Robinson, both of whom have been connected with it for many years and have won much esteem and popularity within and without the Hospital. We do not feel at liberty to state the causes that have led to their departure, but we are sure it will be generally felt that the loss to the Hospital is a most regrettable one. In another column a correspondent, referring to the incident, makes a suggestion that the community should present them with some testimonial of appreciation and sympathy. The idea seems to us a very timely one, and we shall be glad to lend our columns to its assistance in any way in our power.—Montevideo *Times*, Nov. 24.

—Cotton grows in Paraguay all the year round, the land and climate being favourable to its growth. The cotton plant, after it has produced, is cut down, and from its roots grows another plant. The people believe it is always better to plough up the plants, roots and all, at the end of each second year, and plant anew; finer cotton being the result. The government is showing every possible interest in cotton-growing. The Banco Agrícola, a government institution, buys all the cotton, giving \$3 Paraguayan money (50 cents gold) for every arroba (25.35 lb.) with seeds, and \$13 Paraguayan paper (\$5.82) for every arroba without seeds. The bank spent, in 1897, \$15,035 in this line; of this, \$7,131.30 was for implements, etc. The cultivator can thus always have ready sale for his cotton. Several kinds of cotton have been introduced for trial, and they have produced satisfactorily, some American plants, among others, having given good results.—*Textile Mercury*.

—On two or three occasions reports have reached this country that Mr. Pinasco, who went home to represent the Rosario municipality before the creditors, had succeeded in effecting a satisfactory arrangement of the debt. This we presume meant a settlement satisfactory to the city, for it is long since the creditors gave up expecting anything satisfactory. They made up their minds some time ago that any possible settlement would be a pretty bad one, but that they would at least have some guarantee of its being complied with. If we are to credit the cables of this week, Mr. Pinasco has been singularly successful in convincing them of the city's unwillingness to square matters with its creditors, whatever its capacities. The foreign creditors of Rosario are stated to have resolved on carrying out their threat, and submitting publicly to all Argentine laws that no faith is to be placed in the Rosario municipality, nor in the laws of a country which permits a municipality to play fast and loose with its creditors.—*Review*, Buenos Aires.

—It is not surprising that merchants in Montevideo, who could in no sense be said to throw away trade, are beginning to strike against the consequences of the murderous quarantine which has been imposed against Paraguay on account of the sporadic outbreak of the plague. Assuming that the Paraguayan plague is identical with the bubonic plague of India, it is quite clear that in its present attenuated form it does not offer any great dangers, even to cities such as Asunción and Oporto. Neither of these can compare for sanitary conditions with either Montevideo or Buenos Aires; and as we have repeatedly urged, there is a grievous lack of proportion in the minds of sanitary authorities who can practically suspend a nation's trade for a comparatively trivial cause. There is no doubt whatever, for instance, that small pox and other infectious diseases are spread by the careless or criminal use of cabs; but it would be just as reasonable to interdict cabs, or any sort of common vehicle, on this account, as it is to impose quarantine in the present South American form.—*Review*, Buenos Aires.

—Flores Island was nearly the scene of a drowning tragedy a week or two ago, says *Sport and Pastime*, in which some well known Buenos Aires were concerned. Messrs. F. W. Roberts, our old friend from R. Griffin and Mr. J. Fred. Johnson from Australia were in the habit of bathing every morning in one of the open pools on the shore, a pool which, though difficult to get in and out of, owing to the conformation of the rocks, showed no appearance of hidden danger. One morning, as usual, these three gentlemen were indulging in their swim, but owing to the wind some alteration had taken place in the currents, and on turning to swim back to the rock Mr. Roberts found himself in difficulties. He endeavored to sound bottom but got into the swirl of cross currents below the surface and was carried out. Mr. Griffin missed him and swam round searching, while Mr. Johnson swam to the entrance, turning back, however, on Griffin calling out that he had found Roberts, who was by this time owing to his struggle under water quite exhausted. Griffin supported Roberts but could make no headway against the tide, and Johnson swam to the aid of both. Although only a few yards from the shore none of them could make it and had it not been for an opportune ledge below the surface, on which they got precarious footing, it would have gone hard with them. In the meantime some of the other passengers got hold of a rope, and by this means the three exhausted bathers were hauled on shore, quite done up and with feet cut and lacerated from the shell fish on the ledge. Although he says nothing about it, Mr. Griffin undoubtedly saved the life of Mr. Roberts, being in turn assisted by Mr. Johnson. Another good deed to add to the record.

## Banks.

## LONDON AND BRAZILIAN BANK, LIMITED.

Capital paid up..... £ 1,500,000  
 Capital paid up..... " 750,000  
 Reserve fund..... " 600,000

HEAD OFFICE: LONDON.

BRANCH OFFICE IN RIO DE JANEIRO  
10, Rua da Alfandega

Draws on Head Office and the following Branches and Agencies:

LISBON, OPORTO, PARA,  
 PERNAMBUCO, BAHIA, SANTOS, SAO PAULO,  
 CAMPINAS, RIO GRANDE DO SUL,  
 PELOTAS, PORTO ALEGRE, MONTEVIDEO,  
 BUENOS AIRES, ROSARIO DE SANTA FE, AND  
 NEW YORK.

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 Messrs. Mallet Frères & Co., PARIS.  
 Messrs. Schröder & Co., J. H. Schröder & Co.,  
 nachf., HAMBURG.  
 Messrs. Joh. Berenberg, Gossler & Co., HAMBURG.  
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Established in Hamburg on 16th December,  
 1887 by the Direction der Disconto Gesellschaft  
 in Berlin and the Norddeutsche Bank in Ham-  
 burg, Hamburg.

Capital. . . . 10,000,000 Marks.

BRANCH OFFICE IN RIO DE JANEIRO.  
(Caixa 108.)Branch-offices in São Paulo and Santos  
(Caixa 520.) (Caixa 185.)

Draws on:

Germany..... Direction der Disconto Gesellschaft, Berlin  
 Norddeutsche Bank in  
 Hamburg, Hamburg  
 M. A. von Rothschild  
 Sohne, Frankfurt a. M.  
 and corres-  
 pondents  
 England..... N. M. Rothschild & Sons, London  
 Manchester and Liverpool  
 District Banking Company Limited,  
 London.  
 Union Bank of London, Limited,  
 London.  
 Wm. Brandt's Sons & Co., London.  
 France..... Crédit Lyonnais, Paris and branches.  
 Heine & Co., Paris.  
 Comptoir National d'Escompte de  
 Paris, Paris.  
 Lazard Frères & Co., Paris.  
 De Neufville & Co., Paris.  
 Portugal..... Banco Lisboa & Açores and corres-  
 pondents.  
 and any other countries.  
 Opens accounts current.  
 Pays interest on deposits for a certain time.  
 Executes orders for purchases and sales of stocks,  
 shares, etc., and transacts every description of bank-  
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Theil Gutschow,  
Directors.

## THE LONDON AND RIVER PLATE BANK, LIMITED.

LONDON: Princes Street, E. C.

PARIS: 16, Rue Halevy.

Rio de Janeiro:

No. 21, Rua da Alfandega.

Authorized by Decree No. 591, of 15th October, 1891.

Subscribed capital. . . . . £ 1,500,000  
 Realized do . . . . . " 900,000  
 Reserve fund . . . . . " 1,000,000

## BRANCHES:

Paris, 16, rue Halevy, Pernambuco, Para, Santos,  
 S. Paulo, Buenos Aires, Montevideo, Rosario,  
 Mendoza and Paysandú.

## DRAWS ON:

London and County Banking Co., Ltd.—LONDON.  
 Banque de Paris et des Pays Bas.—PARIS.  
 Banco de Portugal and agencies.—PORTUGAL.  
 And on all the chief cities of Europe.  
 Also on:  
 Farmers Loan and Trust Company.—NEW YORK  
 First National Bank of Chicago.—CHICAGO.

## THE BRITISH BANK OF SOUTH AMERICA, LIMITED.

HEAD OFFICE: 2 A, MOORCATE ST.

London E. C.

Capital..... £ 1,000,000  
 Idem paid up..... " 800,000  
 Reserve fund..... " 820,000

Office in Rio de Janeiro:

31 A, Rua 1° de Março

Branches at:

S. PAULO, SAN'OS, BAHIA, PARA, MONTEVIDEO  
 BUENOS AIRES AND ROSARIO.

Agencies at Pernambuco, Ceará, Maranhão and Rio Grande do Sul.

Draws on its Head Office in London:

The London Joint Stock Bank, Limited, LONDON.  
 Messrs. Heine & Co., PARIS.  
 Messrs. J. Berenberg Gossler & Co., HAMBURG.  
 and correspondents in Germany.  
 Messrs. Roesti & Co.,  
 and correspondents in ITALY.

The Bank of New York, N. B. A., NEW YORK.

Receives deposits at notice or for fixed periods and transacts every description of banking business.

## BANQUE FRANÇAISE DU BRÉSIL.

Established in Paris on the 23rd October 1896 by the Comptoir National d'Escompte de Paris and the Société Générale pour favoriser le développement du Commerce et de l'Industrie en France.

AUTHORIZED BY

Decree No. 2,432 of 2nd January, 1897.

CAPITAL: Frs. 10,000,000 (Ten million France.)

HEAD OFFICE:

9, RUE LAFFITTE, Paris.

Branch Office in Rio de Janeiro:

78, Rua da Quitanda

P. O. B. 58.

Branches at S. Paulo and Santos.

Draws on:

Head Office.  
 Comptoir National d'Escompte de Paris, and agencies.  
 Société Générale pour favoriser le développement du Commerce et de l'Industrie en France, and agencies  
 Heine & Co., Paris.  
 Lazard Frères & Co., Paris.  
 Brier Merget & Co., Paris.  
 Paris AND FRANCE  
 Union Bank of London, Limited.  
 London Joint Stock Bank, Limited.  
 Parr's Bank, Limited.  
 Lazard Brothers & Co.  
 J. Henry Schroeder & Co.  
 Kiehlwort Sons & Co.  
 A. Kuffer & Sons.  
 LONDON  
 Direction der Disconto Gesellschaft.  
 Deutsche Bank, Berlin, and branches.  
 Dresdener Bank, Dresden, and branches.  
 Schroeder Gebrüder & Co., Hamburg.  
 Conrad Hinrich Donner, Hamburg.  
 Norddeutsche Bank, Hamburg.  
 L. Behrens & Sohne, Hamburg.  
 Correspondents in all chief cities.  
 GERMANY  
 J. M. Fernandes Guimarães & Co.  
 and their correspondents.  
 Banco Commercial de Lisboa, Lisbon.  
 PORTUGAL  
 Banca Commerciale Italiana, Genova  
 Milan, Turin.  
 ITALY

AND ANY OTHER COUNTRY

Opens accounts current.

Pays interest for fixed periods; executes orders for purchases and sales of stocks, shares etc. and transacts every description of banking business.

G. Henrich,  
Manager.

## Nectandra Amara Pills.

These wonderful pills, so useful and beneficial in all affections of the stomach and intestines, are obtainable in all places where a post-office exists; the manufacturer will forward by registered mail and to any given address, if accompanied by money: 1 box for \$2.00, 4 dozen boxes for \$23.00 and One dozen boxes for \$2.00.

Address: JOAQUIM BUENO DE MIRANDA, No. 74, Rua de S. Pedro, 1st floor Rio de Janeiro.

## BANCO DA REPUBLICA DO BRAZIL

Realized Capital. , Rs. 103,616,400\$000

N. B. This capital to be reduced to Rs. 100,000,000 in accordance with the Government's Decree of 8th May 1897.

Reserve Fund . . . . . Rs. 16,787,304\$008  
 Profits in suspense . . . . . Rs. 10,384,820\$735

on 30th June 1899.

OFFICE IN RIO DE JANEIRO

9, Rua da Alfandega.

Agencies at Pará, Maranhão, Ceará, Pernambuco, Bahia, Victoria, Santos, S. Paulo, Desterro, Rio Grande do Sul, Porto Alegre, Pelotas.

Draws on:

Messrs. N. M. Rothschild & Sons  
 London & County Banking Co. Ltd.  
 Messrs. Baring Brothers & Co. Ltd.

LONDON.

Messrs. Hottinguer &amp; Co.

Comptoir National d'Escompte de Paris.

PARIS.

Commerz und Diskonto Bank in Hamburg.

HAMBURG.

Banco de Portugal.

LISBON.

Opens accounts current;

Pays interest on Deposits for fixed periods.

Executes orders for purchases and sales of stocks, shares, etc., and transacts every description of banking business.

## PURPOSE.

A fool who thought himself a sage  
 Went up and down the land  
 And preached to men concerning things  
 He did not understand.

He might have served beside the forge  
 With unexampled skill;  
 He might have aided turned the swart  
 Upon the sloping hill.

He lies, to-day, beside a wall  
 Where weeds and briars rule,  
 And none is left behind to mourn  
 The man who was a fool.

Yet though he missed his sphere and lies  
 Beneath no costly pile,  
 He did not live in vain, because  
 He gave the world a smile.

S. E. KISER.

There let him lie! for be it said  
 He slumbered the wider stage:  
 He did his lying by the wall,  
 And not on printed page.

He preached and talked, but never once  
 Essayed to use the pen  
 Nor flamed the editorial "we"  
 In face of better men.

A fool perhaps he was, and yet  
 Among his peers most wise;  
 He left to other fools the part  
 To write newspaper lies.

He gave us smiles, they empty words,  
 That's why he lies apart.  
 Long may the birds above him sing  
 To cheer his foolish heart!

Thus in this vale of helpless tears  
 The fools apart shall lie:  
 You in your sheet, dear Joseph P.,  
 In mine, perhaps, shall I.

MARCUS TULLIUS SMALWYT.

Rio, 2nd December, 1899.

From the Review of the River Plate, November 25th  
FLORES ISLAND.

II

The lazaretto consists of three 'cuernos', or sets of buildings besides the disinfection sheds, and several other sheds in a more or less ruinous condition, used for storing the baggage of the different sets of 'cuarentenarios', or passengers undergoing quarantine, and even for 'cuarentenarios' themselves, when all the 'cuernos' are filled up.

Our passengers were conducted to Cuerno No. 2, consisting of a large quadrangle, some 50 yards square, one side occupied by a one storied building of brick, in which 1st and 2nd class passengers were housed, the 3rd class being placed in two timber sheds at right angles to this building, and occupying other two sides of the quadrangle, the women on one side and the men on the other, while the fourth side consisted of a brick wall with the gateway into the quadrangle in the centre.

The 2nd class passengers occupied the rooms on the ground floor, while the 1st were given the upper floor, consisting of a dining room, and four bedrooms in each of which from three to six passengers were crowded.

These rooms had whitewashed walls and carpeted floors, which did not seem to have been washed since the house was built, though they were swept out every day. The room we occupied had six beds in it, and one cheap rickety washstand and bowl, with which six men were to satisfy all their needs in the way

of personal cleanliness, while it was hinted by the attendants that all fresh water was brought from Montevideo at considerable cost, which we understood as a request to be economical in its use. The beds were of the kind known as 'iron' description, the mattresses of the kind known as 'sack', with pillows to match. Coarse washed, and a single coarse blanket of the kind served out to soldiers, and absolutely useless on a cold night, completed the furniture (!) of our bedrooms.

No baths, no privacy, no comfort of any kind, while as to other sanitary arrangements, they were of the class that travellers in small camp towns, which boast only a "posada" or two, must have seen, and which are in the highest degree insubstantial and disgusting.

The rooms on the ground floor occupied by those first-class passengers for whom there was not room upstairs, and by the second class, were much the same, but if anything dirtier and less ventilated, while with the two sheds full of peons and immigrants and their families, within ear and eyesight, during the whole five days, we could fairly say that we were forced by the Uruguayan authorities to live in an unclean "conventillo."

The food was simply atrocious to any civilised palate, being about on a par with that of the old "postas de diligencia" of the pampa in the pre-railway days. Tough meat, the scantiest of badly cooked vegetables, and horribly greasy soups, formed the chief courses of our menu, while the commonest, and not the cleanest, of cotton tablecloths, and a table service fit only for a "pulperia," did not add to our comfort nor increase our appetites. The hours, too, were apparently fixed by the "proveedor" with a view to the greatest possible inconvenience to the passengers and therefore to his and his employers' profit. Times, the hour for morning coffee was 6.30 a.m., as though people who had nothing whatever to do but to gaze all day upon the sea or at the distant shores of Montevideo, and curse their imprisonment and its perpetrators, were anxious to make the day as long as possible by rising at 6 a.m. Naturally some of us preferred to go without our morning coffee rather than turn out thus needlessly early, and the "proveedor" scored.

Breakfast at 10.30 and dinner at 5.30 are to most people unusual hours, the latter particularly making a long and tedious evening.

The passengers are called upon to pay for six days at the rate of two gold Uruguayan dollars per day for all this dirt, discomfort, and bad food, and as we learnt, of that the provider has neither rent nor taxes to pay, the profits must be simply enormous, and we can well understand the anxiety exhibited by the Uruguayan government to keep so lucrative a business going, if possible, all the year round.

And not the least galling part of this imprisonment is the way in which it is imposed upon its victims that they are prisoners. The passengers in cuerpo No. 2 were allowed to walk down from their yard to the jetty and along the shore for a few yards, but so soon as any vessel came in to communicate with the shore, they were ostentatiously driven back into their yard and confined there or to their rooms perhaps for the whole day.

Another instance of the petty despotism of the officials was exhibited in regard to the baggage, which, after the disinfection, was all piled in another shed. Two days after we had been on the island a heavy storm came up from the south-east and it became very cold, and the ladies, who had only summer clothes in their rooms wanted to get some warmer clothing from their baggage. The "practicante" in charge of the cuerpo No. 2, promised that they should be allowed to go to the baggage shed after breakfast, but, as a matter of fact, they were not permitted to go at all, and had to suffer the cold as best they might.

(To be continued.)

## A NEW FEVER CURE.

A London correspondent of the Ceylon Observer (Mr. Thos. Christy) writes to the paper under date of September 7th in regard to a new fever cure as follows, which may be of interest to some of our readers:

"As your paper has so widely read, there is another event which has occurred this week which may be of interest to your readers. It has been known now for some time that there is on the East coast of Africa a plant, the root of which cures blackwater fever, this quotation on the authority of an English surgeon who has well worked out the subject. He has sent home a hundred pounds of this root, which is evidently a plant of the acacia tribe, judging from the pod which arrived, in a rotten state, in the package. We have treated a certain quantity of this root in one or two ways, so as to bring it as near to the fluid extract as possible, because the surgeon stated that when he first found this bark it was to cure one of the native bearers on an expedition, and thinking that the man would be dead in the morning he spoke to the head man in charge of the coolies, when to his surprise he said: 'Oh, the man will be perfectly well in the morning; I will give him a dose.' He went with this man, dug up the roots, and watched the roots boiled down and the decoction given, and the result was as indicated, the man was well in the morning and able to carry his load. A supply of roots having been secured, they were tested on the East Coast and in every instance found to be efficacious upon Europeans.

We are sending out some of this fluid extract to be tested in cases of yellow fever in Brazil, and we are supplying different parties who have establishments on the East and West Coasts of Africa.



## RIO CRICKET AND ATHLETIC ASSOCIATION.

SEASON 1899.

The season now just over has been a most profitable and successful one to the Association, no less than 62 new members having joined during the year, which, after deducting resignations, brings the total up to 207 existing paying members, which figure does not include honorary and life members.

The weather has been very favorable to sport, and only two matches have been postponed owing to rain.

Altogether 25 cricket matches have been played and in the two great games of the year, i. e. against the state of S. Paulo, Rio was successful.

The three matches Rio vs. Netherby were all drawn, and the only defeat suffered by the R. C. A. was in June at the hands of their friends the Paysandu C. C.

The British squadron gave us some excellent games, but the only one finished was a win to the Association, thanks mainly to N. W. Jackson's 100 not out, the first century scored on the ground.

Honours were divided in the Marrié vs. Singles but the Whites beat the Niggers in the only game finished.

The Banks as usual have contributed a large proportion of players, and particularly the London & River Plate Bank who have won all the inter bank matches.

The averages will be found below, and speak for themselves. In the batting only six innings or more are recognised and an aggregate of over 20 runs, and in the bowling the minimum number of overs is sixty. Supplementary lists of under 6 innings and 60 overs are also appended.

## BATTING AVERAGES.

	Total runs scored	No. of innings	Times not out	Most in an innings	Average
R. Morrissey.....	575	20	4	71	35.94
N. W. Jackson.....	326	12	1	100*	29.64
W. T. Ginn.....	235	16	5	46*	21.36
C. L. Robinson.....	158	11	2	35	17.45
E. A. Tootal.....	301	21	3	80	16.72
J. B. Mawson.....	337	23	2	55	16.05
A. R. Stevens.....	151	12	2	38	15.1
G. Nicolls.....	59	6	2	21*	14.75
H. C. Boquet.....	99	7	0	36	14.14
H. R. Latham.....	95	8	1	37*	13.57
H. Hargreaves.....	174	14	1	64	13.38
E. A. H. Roberts.....	285	23	0	37	12.39
V. Tatum.....	95	8	0	39	11.88
J. de S. Routh.....	100	11	2	37*	11.11
E. V. Morrissey.....	174	17	4	40	11.6
H. J. Reeves.....	103	11	1	25	10.3
W. Morrissey.....	131	14	1	29	10.08
G. H. Lomas.....	172	21	2	35	9.05
A. R. Stevens.....	82	11	2	23*	8.89
C. A. Conolly.....	60	10	3	32*	8.37
P. Barry.....	82	11	1	28	8.2
P. C. Morrissey.....	45	8	2	27*	7.5
C. H. T. Allen.....	59	8	0	42	7.37
O. W. Rolls.....	89	19	5	26	6.36
S. Francis.....	50	8	0	28	6.25
A. C. Wilson.....	73	12	2	33*	6.08
G. A. Blake.....	33	6	0	17	5.5
T. G. Nicolson.....	43	8	0	21*	5.37
C. A. Robinson.....	21	7	3	7*	5.25
A. M. Hadden.....	49	10	0	12	4.9
J. W. Elworthy.....	38	8	0	13	4.75
R. C. P. Richards.....	9	7	0	16	4.14
F. S. Youle.....	23	7	0	11	3.29

The following have played in less than 6 innings.

R. H. Robinson.....	72	5	2	37*	24.
H. L. Wheatley.....	57	3	0	23	19.
A. R. Ridgway.....	55	4	1	36	18.33
A. R. Stutfield.....	32	4	0	19	8.

\* Signifies "not out."

## BOWLING AVERAGES.

	No. of overs	Runs scored	Wickets taken	Average
N. W. Jackson.....	313.3	457	67	6.82
A. R. Stevens.....	65	140	16	8.75
P. Barry.....	66	101	11	9.18
R. Morrissey.....	257.1	423	41	10.31
W. T. Ginn.....	363.1	499	45	10.42
J. B. Mawson.....	170	372	35	10.63
A. C. Wilson.....	73.2	203	19	10.68
A. R. Stutfield.....	118.3	182	15	12.13
J. de S. Routh.....	109.4	245	19	12.89
E. A. H. Roberts.....	229	491	37	13.27
C. H. T. Allen.....	74.2	180	13	13.84
R. Willes.....	61	158	11	14.36
C. A. Conolly.....	160.3	433	26	16.65

The following have bowled less than 60 overs:

S. Francis.....	17.1	19	6	3.16
W. Slater.....	52.2	64	10	4.4
V. Tatum.....	32	41	6	6.83
R. C. P. Richards.....	50.1	69	9	7.67
H. Hargreaves.....	12	32	4	8.
R. H. Robinson.....	53	83	9	9.22
A. R. Ridgway.....	35	93	10	9.3
W. Morrissey.....	41.3	100	8	12.5
J. W. Elworthy.....	26	66	5	13.2
P. C. Morrissey.....	15	49	3	16.33

## CRICKET IN S. PAULO.

The successful season of 1899 was brought to a conclusion on the 15th November, by a most interesting match between the Married and Single members of the Club.

Winning the toss the Married men batted first, and added by some very loose fielding, ran up the good total of 84. At one time with 60 on the score sheet and only three men out, a much larger score was naturally expected, but at this point Miller and King began to bowl up

to their usual form, and soon accounted for the rest of the team. Keelman and J. Gray batted exceedingly well, the latter being unfortunately run out when playing good cricket. Miller took 3 wickets for 37 runs, King 3 for 23, Webster 1 for 10 and Holland 1 for 0.

When the Single men went into bat, the fielding and bowling of the Married men was so good, that 3 wickets fell for 29 runs. Goodier snapped at the wicket, Fforde bowled by Rule, and Keelman accounting for Miller, it certainly looked as if the game was very much in favor of the Married men.

However, when King and Holland got together, all doubt about the issue was soon at rest, the two putting on exactly 100 runs for the fifth wicket. Then Webster, Knight and Gencross each played well for their runs, the total eventually reaching 221. Towards the close, excitement ran very high, as to whether the King would reach his century. He was successful, and heartily cheered when he accomplished the feat. In his innings of 101, which is the first century scored on the present ground, he hit two 6's and 19 4's. He had plenty of luck, Keelman beating him repeatedly, at the same time his hitting was very clean and hard. The brunt of the bowling fell on Rule and Keelman, the former sending down 23 and the latter 27 overs. Rule took 4 wickets for 92 runs and Keelman 6 for 100.

A large number of ladies witnessed the match, tea, etc., being very kindly provided by Mrs. C. W. Walker.

The scores were:

R. Gray, run out.....	0
A. Keelman, c. Fforde, b. King.....	26
H. W. Stacey, b. Miller.....	10
J. Gray, run out.....	17
S. Crowther Smith, b. Miller.....	5
W. Rule (capt.), c. Jeffrey, b. Miller.....	0
J. J. Wilson, b. King.....	0
B. Wright, b. King.....	0
J. W. Sollow, b. Webster.....	7
H. S. Kirkman, c. King, b. Holland.....	5
J. Christy, not out.....	5
Extras.....	15
Total.....	85
Single.....	
P. Fforde, b. Rule.....	2
F. Goodier, c. Stacey, b. Rule.....	1
W. Jeffrey, c. J. Gray, b. Keelman.....	21
C. Miller, b. Keelman.....	10
M. King, b. Keelman.....	101
W. Holland, c. J. Gray, b. Rule.....	35
J. Webster, b. King.....	13
E. C. Knight, b. Keelman.....	13
W. Gencross, not out.....	11
R. Fforde, b. Keelman.....	0
H. Jeans, b. Keelman.....	10
Extras.....	7
Total.....	224

## MISERY IN PARAGUAY.

Letters to hand from the Paraguayan capital give most deplorable accounts of the misery which is at present prevailing there. Owing to Argentina having put such severe restrictions on the importation of the principal Paraguayan products, trade along the shores of that republic is almost completely paralysed and, in consequence, hundreds of families are thrown out of work. The outcome of this is starvation.

In some of the ports, the people have reached such a point that almost any crime is attempted. Many cases of suicide by drowning have been reported while many men and women have robbed the first canoe they have found and drifted down stream in order to smuggle themselves into Argentina and there find work. Many of such passengers have been arrested by the Argentine officials and forced to undergo quarantine, others have safely accomplished their journey while others have been drowned in the attempt owing to their frail craft being capsized by the strong currents for which the Alto Paraná river is noted. A distressing case with regard to such mishaps, is reported from Cerrito. The canoe was occupied by two women and one man, all of whom were in the last state of destitution, with practically no clothes on and on the verge of starvation. Carried by the current, their canoe became unmanageable and was finally broken to pieces on the rocks of Cerrito Island. It was only the closeness of the shore that saved the lives of the three destitute persons.

The Argentine health commissioners who recently returned from Paraguayan ports have had very narrow escapes and in fact, it is a miracle that some of them have not been killed. In one place they were obliged to land from their launch to certify a suspicious case of the plague. They were met at the landing by several of the local authorities who informed the Argentine representative that the case had since died and they would bury him when he, the representative, was also a corpse. In another town the same representative averted being killed by making his way to the launch across the fields. This was necessary as it was afterwards ascertained that several men were waiting round a curve in the road to shoot him with blunderbusses, etc. It is the firm conviction of the Paraguayan provincianos that all the present misery there has been brought upon them by the Argentines declaring the existence of the bubonic plague in that republic. A strange item of the whole affair is that not one Paraguayan doctor will sign a certificate of death from the plague, they firmly believing its non-existence.—Buenos Aires Herald and Times.

## HOSPITAL NURSES.

Wanted for the British Hospital, Montevideo, two nurses. One in Head nurse of the Hospital. Applications accompanied by certificates and testimonials to be sent to

F. Broad, Esq.  
London and Brazilian Bank, Ltd.  
Rio de Janeiro.

## FOR SALE.

The contract (to Oct. 1901) and furniture of a large chancery, particularly well situated for a bachelor's chancery or boarding house, comprising twenty odd rooms, extensive grounds, sea bathing, loading, etc. Convenient to *barrios* and *bonds*. An exceptional opportunity for anyone wishing to open a boarding house.

For particulars, please inquire of Mr. J. C. V. Mendes, No. 1 Praça D. Pedro II, 12 to 13 m.

## CLOS ST. CHARLES

This mark of Messrs. Hanappier & Co's Bordeaux wine which is the best table claret on the market, can be obtained at moderate prices at Messrs. CRASLEY & Co, 36 Rua do Ouvidor, and Mr. C. N. Leiteiro 23 Rua da Candelaria.

## FOR SALE

A small farm, freehold, comprising quarry, family residence, a *farinha* factory, grazing and arable lands, abundant potable water of the best quality, and running water, measuring 100 longas frange by over 200 depth to the water divide, with forest and many fruit-bearing trees, being distant 30 to 40 minutes from the terminal point of the Valparaíso land line. The land and improvements are valued at 50000 per longas. Apply at Rua Marquez de Paraná No. 2, or Calçada No. 16.

## PRICE'S

## ENGLISH PRIVATE BOARDING HOUSE.

This old established house has comfortable accommodation for families and single gentlemen on moderate terms. Excellent baths. The position is a healthy one and is situated in attractive gardens.

Rua Livramento, No. 143.

## Hotels.

## Hotel dos Estrangeiros

## PRAGA PEREIRA VIANNA

(Cottages)

Telephone No. 5,008

This hotel, which has been completely restored, is situated in the best part of the city, receiving air and light from all four sides, close to the clearest beach of the city, surrounded by a large garden; has large comfortable rooms newly and well furnished, good shower and warm baths, disinfectants in the water-closets, drinking water filtered by the Pasteur system, good table-service, and is, therefore, to be considered the first hotel of this capital.

Passengers also a sumptuous saloon and splendid table-service for banquets.

Its restaurant and service cannot be excelled.

## Try HOLYROOD Water

A purely BRITISH article

Analysed and passed by the Junta de Hygiene of Rio de Janeiro

Retailed at the London Store

34 RUA DO OUVIDOR

J. MACFARLAN & Co.

Holyrood,  
EDINBURGH.

Read the following unalloyed testimony of

TROPICAL  
DUNLOP TYRES

Mr. C. C. Gnapp (formerly of Bisford, and now in charge of Messrs. Walker's Cycle Works Department, Ceylon) writing to "Wheeling" says:—

"The cushion tyre was predominant until 1896, but since the virtues of the Dunlop Tropical tyre were proven it is quite something out of the ordinary to see a machine fitted with any other tyre. I must say that Dunlop seem to have gone to a very great deal of trouble to produce a tyre that will so satisfactorily withstand the effects of the damp and heat in the tropics, and the public here appreciate them by seeing that they get them."

PRONOUNCED A BOON AND A BLESSING TO CYCLISTS IN HOT COUNTRIES.

See that they bear this trade mark

without which none are genuine.



Write for full particulars to—

THE DUNLOP PNEUMATIC TYRES CO., LTD.,

Alma Street, Coventry, England.

Note the Trade-mark.

From the London Daily Mail.

## THE ABSENT-MINDED BEGGAR.

When you've shouted "Rule Britannia—when you've sung "God Save the Queen—  
When you've finished killing Krieger with your mouth—  
With you kindly drop a shilling in my old tambourine—  
For a gentleman in khaki ordered South?  
He's an absent-minded beggar and his weaknesses are great—  
That we and him take him as we find him—  
He is on an odious service, wiping something off a plate—  
And he's left a lot of little things behind him!

Duke's son—cook's son—son of a humble kluge—  
(Fifty thousand horse and foot going to Table Bay?)  
Each of 'em doing his country's work (and who's to look after their things?)  
Pass the hat for your credit's sake, and pay—pay—pay!

There are girls he married secret, asking no permission to.  
For he knew he wouldn't get it if he did.  
There is gas and snobs and vittles, and the house rent falling due,  
And it's more than rather thick there's a kiln.  
There are girls he walked with casual, they'll be sorry now he's gone,  
For an absent-minded beggar they will find him.  
But it ain't the time for serious with the winter coming on—  
We must help the girl that Tommy left behind him!

Cook's son—Duke's son—son of a humble kluge—  
Son of a Lambeth midwife—(it's all the same to-day)  
Each of 'em doing his country's work (and who's to look after the girl?)  
Pass the hat for your credit's sake, and pay—pay—pay!

There are families by thousands, far too poor to beg or speak—  
And they'll put their sticks and bedding up the spout,  
And they'll live on half of nothing paid 'em punctual once a week,  
'Cause the man that carried the wage is a clerk.  
He's an absent-minded beggar, but he hasn't his country call,  
And his regiment didn't need to send to find him;  
He's chucked his job and joggled it—so the job he's in all  
Is to help the home that Tommy left behind him!

Duke's job—cook's job—gardener, baronet, groom—  
Mess or palace or paper shop—(there's some one gone away!)  
Each of 'em doing his country's work (and who's to look after the room?)  
Pass the hat for your credit's sake, and pay—pay—pay!

Let us manage so as later we can look him in the face,  
And tell him—what he'd very much prefer—  
That, while he's heard the Empire his employer saved his place,  
And his mates (that's you and me) looked out for her.  
He's an absent-minded beggar, and he may forget it all,  
But we do not want his kiddies to round him;  
That we sent 'em to the workhouse while their daddy hammered Paul,  
So we'll help the home our Tommy left behind him!

Cook's home—Duke's home—home of a millionaire.  
(Fifty thousand horse and foot going to Table Bay?)  
Each of 'em doing his country's work (and who's to look after the spart?)  
Pass the hat for your credit's sake, and pay—pay—pay!

RICHARD KIPPLING.

## TELEGRAMS OF THE WEEK

## Great Britain.

Nov. 27.—Telegrams state that Gen. Buller personally directed the operations which compelled the Boers to retire from Estcourt to Colenso. The latter have retired across the Tugela river. Communication with Estcourt has been re-established.—Gen. Methuen reports the occupation of Honeynest.—Another telegram says Gen. Methuen is within 33 miles of Kimberley and that the British losses at Graspan were enormous. The war office says the British losses were small compared with the enemy's.—Gen. Buller arrived at Pieter Maritzburg yesterday.—The British garrison at Moot River has united with that of Estcourt.—Advices from Ladysmith report all well there up to the 24th.—Gen. Buller reports that the Boers were defeated at Willow Graunge on the 23rd, the British losing 14 killed and 30 wounded.—Gen. Gatacre has begun a movement from Cape Colony with the purpose of marching on Bloemfontein.

Nov. 28.—Official reports give the total losses of the British forces at Graspan at 197 men killed, wounded and missing. The naval battalion lost 14 killed (including six officers) and 91 wounded.—The reported occupation of Honeynest is not confirmed.—Gen. Methuen is encamped eight miles south of Moolter river.—Advices from Kimberley report that the Boers have disappeared from its vicinity.—Gen. Gatacre reports the occupation of Bash manshook.—Telegrams received report the arrival of Gen. Hildyard at Colenso, and a battle is momentarily expected.

The German Emperor is embarking to-day for Holland.—Dr. Jameson arrived yesterday from South Africa.—The Queen has conferred on Emperor William the grand cross of the Victoria Order.—A telegram from The Hague says that Queen Wilhelmina and the queen-regent have gone to Vlissingen to meet the Emperor and Empress of Germany on their return from Holland.

Nov. 29.—According to telegrams received by the government and the press a stubbornly contested battle was fought yesterday at Modder river between the force under Gen. Methuen and a column of the enemy said to number 8,000 men. The battle lasted ten hours and was decided by the ninth brigade under Gen. Carew which succeeded in effecting a crossing and capturing the enemy's position. The losses are said to have been heavy on both sides. The battle was fought under a blazing sun and the British failed to have without water.—The Boers are said to have fought with great courage.—A Capetown telegram says they have now abandoned all their positions south of Kimberley.—The Boers are said to be retreating before the advance of Gen. Gatacre.—Official reports of the British losses at Belmont place them at 50 killed and 247 wounded.—The war office has published a note denying the reported surrender of Ladysmith.—Telegrams from Capetown state that the recruits arriving there were demoralized and the military authorities have in some cases had to resort to severe measures to compel them to leave for the interior.

In a speech at Dewsbury, Mr. J. A. Balfour stated that England is not seeking profit from the situation in the Transvaal and Free State and will use her victory generously.

Nov. 30.—The war office has received the names of 4 officers killed and 19 wounded in the battle of Modder river. Gen. Methuen

was wounded. Some of the London papers state that the British losses will reach 1,500 men, but no official report has been received.

—A report is current that the Boers had taken Honeynest and Kloof, with a large quantity of munitions.—It is reported that the British advance has reached Spynepoint.

—A telegram from Gen. White received yesterday reports the situation at Ladysmith satisfactory, but the war office reserves the text.—No news received from Gen. Hildyard.

—Gen. Buller telegraphs that a fugitive from Ladysmith reports that there has been no bombardment since the 9th.—The Boers are said to be withdrawing beyond the Tugela river.

In a speech at Leicester yesterday Mr. Joseph Chamberlain stated that the raising of the British flag over the Transvaal and Orange Free State will be the only guarantee of permanent peace in South Africa. (This opinion should be compared with those of Lord Salisbury, the Duke of Devonshire, Balfour, Hicks-Bench, and others of the present government). He further stated that an alliance has been formed between Great Britain, Germany and the United States, and threatened France with "serious consequences" if the present hostile campaign in the French press is continued.

DEC. 1.—Late telegrams state that in Natal the two opposing armies are concentrating on the opposite banks of the Tugela river near Colenso. Since Wednesday artillery fire has been heavy.—The war office refuses to believe that the Boer Gen. Delany has taken possession of the railway line between Orange river and Modder river and thus cut off Gen. Methuen's communications.—The London press believes that the lack of news from Gen. Methuen is due to his having been wounded.

A Lourenço Marques telegram confirms the report of a sortie at Kimberley on the 25th ult. The Boer campment was attacked and after a sanguinary fight the British returned to Kimberley.—The Boer losses numbered 26.

Many English journals have criticised Mr. Chamberlain's Leicester speech and characterized his references to France as inconvenient, and his announcement of an alliance between Great Britain, Germany and the United States as incorrect and unrealistic.

DEC. 2.—Gen. Methuen's force is still encamped at Modder river, awaiting reinforcements and the reconstruction of the bridge at that point. Reinforcements have already left for that point. The enemy's force operating in the rear of Gen. Methuen's army is believed to have cut railway and telegraph communications. (There are no press correspondents with Gen. Buller's divisions). The war office announces that Gen. Methuen's losses at Modder river were 73 killed and 365 wounded.

Other telegrams state the losses as 76 killed, 394 wounded and 7 missing and also as 77 killed, 387 wounded and 7 missing. The total losses in the three battles were 971 men.—Rumors are current of a battle near Ladysmith on the 27th ult.—The Boers are said to have destroyed the railway bridge at Colenso, Gen. Hildyard says they are occupying the railway and bridge and impeding his march to the relief of Ladysmith.—Gen. Hildyard is encamped at Ladysmith.—Rumors are again current of the death of Gen. Joubert, who is said to have been killed by a shell.—The report that the Boers had cut the railway near Stormberg has not been denied.

In a speech at Edinburgh Lord Rosebery said that the Queen is above all insults, and he deplored the brusque and undiplomatic treatment accorded to foreign nations by Englishmen, especially those connected with

the government.—The Times says Mr. Chamberlain's discourse at Leicester faithfully interprets the cabinet's policy.—It is expected that Lord Salisbury will soon find an opportunity to modify Chamberlain's aggressive statements.

DEC. 3.—War office advised that Gen. Methuen had crossed Modder river, encountered and dispersing a force of 700 Boers.—There were skirmishes in the neighborhood of Colenso on Wednesday last.—Gen. Clarke has been appointed to command of sixth division.—A Durban telegram says the Boers have reoccupied their positions at Colenso.—The British forces at Pieter's station have captured a thousand head of cattle destined for the Boers, and an inquiry has been opened regarding conduct of Afrikaner farmers.—The "Soudan" with wounded soldiers from South Africa has arrived at Tenerife.

DEC. 4.—Alarming reports are current of a conspiracy to blow up Dublin Castle, to be followed by an Irish revolution. The garrisons are being strengthened.—The Times says the battle of Modder river was indecisive, night putting an end to it. The Boers numbered about 10,000 under Gen. Cronje.—Another combat is reported near Capetown, with enormous losses to the British, who maintained their advance.—Gen. Methuen has recovered from his slight wound and has resumed command.—Advices from Ladysmith state that 10,000 Boers are pressing the siege.—Gen. Joubert with 15,000 men is occupying Colenso.—The transport "Esmaux" has stranded at St. Helena. No lives were lost and the cargo being removed.—The government has resolved to send further reinforcements to South Africa.—From Capetown it is said that about 2,500 Afrikaners from that colony have joined the Boers.

## United States.

Nov. 27.—Manilla telegrams announce that the province of Zamboanga, Mindanao, has submitted to American control.

Nov. 28.—Advices have been received that a thousand Cubans in Pinar del Rio, Cuba, have inaugurated a revolution in favor of the independence of that island.

Nov. 30.—Manilla telegrams state that 94 liberated Spanish prisoners have arrived there, and the Manila telegraph has it that the Tagalos still have 100 American prisoners who will soon be set at liberty (which is absurd).—The Phil. telegraph says that there are 100 Spanish prisoners with the Americans. It is reported that Agimullo has abandoned the island of Luzon.

DEC. 2.—The Washington government has formally denied Chamberlain's statement that an alliance exists between Great Britain, Germany and the United States.—The press comments favorably on the friendly sentiments expressed, but denies even the possibility of such an alliance.

DEC. 3.—The liberation of 135 Spanish prisoners more is reported from Manila.—The treaty relative to the division of the Solomon islands has been signed at Washington.—Ships from Santos will henceforth be subjected to quarantine and cargoes disinfected.

## Spain.

Nov. 27.—There were disorders in Granada because of an official prohibition of a meeting called by free thinkers.

Nov. 28.—The Liberal says that Sagasta and Robledo are opposing the grant of autonomy to Catalonia, on the ground that it will serve as a pretext for similar demands from other provinces. At a meeting of the principal merchants and manufacturers last evening at Valencia, a disposition was manifested to pay the new imposts providing the fines for non-payment are suppressed.

Nov. 30.—A circular of the chamber of commerce advises energetic action on the part of producing classes, now that it is impossible to obtain commodities from the present government.—Premier Silvela thinks that this circular will accomplish nothing.

DEC. 2.—The minister of finance has declared himself opposed to the financial autonomy of Catalonia. It is feared this will produce fresh complications.

## Germany.

Nov. 29.—The Emperor and Empress arrived at Vlissingen to-day, where they were received by the Queen of Holland.—A telegram from London says that Emperor William and Queen Victoria had arranged to meet in Rome next April.—A Berlin telegram reports the organization of a society there destined to encourage and develop commerce between Germany and Brazil. The directors of various steamship companies are interested.

Nov. 30.—The *Kreuz-Zeitung* declares to-day that a large quantity of Mosser ammunition was shipped in August by Messrs. Kynock & Co. in the Ger. str. "Dundesroth" to East London, Cape Colony, for the Transvaal. It was described as hardware for common use, was illegally loaded, and has been received at Pretoria. The shipment was supervised by Mr. Austin Chamberlain, a brother of the colonial secretary, who is a partner in the firm.

DEC. 1.—Little importance is attached to Mr. Chamberlain's speech, in Berlin political circles. Public opinion rejects his new alliance.—The *Deutsche Zeitung* publishes a telegram that Gen. Methuen is tied up at Modder river because of the necessity of detaching troops to protect his communications and the construction of a bridge.

DEC. 2.—Minister von Balow will present to the Reichstag in January a bill for the in-

crease of the navy. If it is rejected, the Emperor will dissolve the reichstag. (Is it not rather improper to couple a threat with such a measure?)

## France.

Nov. 28.—A witness swore positively before the high court of justice to-day that relations had existed between Mr. Guérin and the royalists.

DEC. 1.—At a reunion of the cabinet to-day it was resolved to open negotiations with Brazil on the basis of reducing the duties on Brazilian coffee by about 10 francs in return for a most favored nation's treatment. Should this fail the French government will impose maximum and minimum tariffs on coffee.

DEC. 2.—The decision of the ministry relative to offering a reduction in the duties on coffee, has caused an excellent impression in commercial circles.—*Le Matin* says that Lord Salisbury will soon correct the impression created by Mr. Chamberlain's speech.—The French ambassador in London has just called to Paris with urgency. It is said that complications are arising between England and France because of the Chamberlain speech.—A violent scene was created in the high court of justice by the accused because the court refused to adjourn until M. Guérin could find another advocate.

DEC. 3.—A socialist congress opened to-day in Paris, with about a thousand delegates present.—In the Latin quarter the students have made hostile manifestations against President Loubet.—In view of British control of the African cables, a committee report in the chamber recommends the laying of French cables to the colonies.

## COFFEE IN JAMAICA.

Consul Datt transmits from Kingston, Jamaica (published in the September Consular Reports), a letter to a Connecticut correspondent, containing a short report on coffee, prepared by a well known planter in the island, as follows:

I have been coffee planting for the last twenty years, and during that time I have twice seen a fluctuation of prices of 60 per cent; and the average prices I have realized have varied from \$9.67 to 42¢ per hundred weight (\$21.78 to \$10.22 per 112 pounds). This large difference in values, combined with a very great uncertainty as to crops—these being dependent upon the proper distribution of the rainfall and not upon the cultivation—makes coffee planting difficult. When I say the crop is not dependent on the cultivation I mean that, however good the cultivation may be, without proper weather (there will be no crop). With practically the same acreage as now—i. e., 330 acres—any crops have ranged from 22 casks of 850 pounds to (in one year) 151 casks. The best seasons may be said to be a dry January and February to rest the trees after the previous crop; showers to bring out blossoms—the best is a general bloom in April, then good rains in May and a not too hot July and August. If the latter months are hot, the crop is likely to be burnt before it is mature. The low prices are attributable to the immense production of coffee in Brazil.

When once coffee growing is well established, four hundredweights (448 pounds) per acre may be expected, and this return should last for fifteen years at least. It may vary considerably from year to year; thus, after a very heavy crop, say six hundredweights (672 pounds) or even seven hundredweights (784 pounds) per acre, the return would be proportionately small; still, four hundredweights per acre would be about the return in good land, and without fertilizers would last fifteen years. In this part of the island we expect coffee to bear for twenty years after the first bearing, say for twenty five years from the time of planting.

Speaking roughly, the cost of land, fencing, cultivation, and all other charges should come to £15 (\$73) per acre by the end of the fifth year—that is, the year when one may reasonably expect a crop; a small crop would be hoped possibly the third or fourth year, but it is not good for the cultivation, reaping, and curing of the crop per acre, including 10 per cent for supervision and 10 per cent for extras, is £5 (\$24.33) for a return of four hundredweights of clean coffee fit for sale.

The price of land varies very much, but, generally speaking, £1 (\$4.665) an acre has been considered fair value. Of course, there are lands to be had at much lower prices; the government lands sell at about 55 (\$5.22) per acre. In some there is no return of value, being determined by the situation. It would be useless to mind, make coffee planting unless there is plenty of labor, as much is needed for weeding, pruning, and reaping.

As to the price of land in coffee, I should imagine that about £20 (\$97.33) an acre for old and £30 (\$146) for young coffee would satisfy most people.

Rye crops could not be planted between the rows of coffee trees, though orange trees might be planted at a distance (12,000 feet) in place of other shade trees. During the first three years some sort of shade is necessary, and it is the custom to plant yams, cassava, cocoa, etc., but this should be done sparingly, as undergrowth is not good for the trees.

The climate here has averaged 72 degrees Fahrenheit in the shade for years. In the summer it rarely goes above 80 degrees Fahrenheit. We have two rainy seasons—one in May and one in October.

It is always healthy in the coffee-growing districts, as the best altitude for that industry is between 2,000 and 4,000 feet. In this parish (Manchester) we are dependent for our water supply on rain caught in tanks.

# THE RIO NEWS

PUBLISHED WEEKLY.

A. J. LAMOREUX, Editor and Proprietor

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RIO DE JANEIRO, DECEMBER 5th, 1899.

THE *Revista Economica* of Buenos Aires has initiated a series of articles in which it is proposed to combat the financial policy of the Brazilian minister of finance. But what is that policy? He is, so far as we can see, as innocent of any intelligent policy as an unborn babe. In fact, he apparently knows so little of finance, that with him a policy would be impossible. He has been understood to favor rigid economy, but his economies are purely imaginary. Cutting off an expense in one place only to add it to something else, effects nothing. Suppressing services or public works, only to spend the savings in indemnities, as was the case with his termination of various railway contracts a couple of years ago, is not economy. The "scaling down" of interest on the public debt and the exaction of abatements on recognized debts, can hardly be considered a financial policy. And the non-payment of accounts in order to keep down expenditures would not be seriously discussed by any financier. Then, as to his idea of burning paper money when in reality he had none to burn and was obliged to borrow it at the expense of creditors and the treasury, who would care to dignify that with the designation of a policy? Minister Murinho has unquestionably many good theories and he is a man of many good intentions, but when he comes into the realm of practical finance he is but little better than the traditional bull in a china-shop. Until within the last few years he was known to fame only as a sharp and successful physician of the homeopathic school. It is possible that a great financier can be produced in that way, but it is not probable. Marshal Floriano's idea of making a supreme court judge out of a moderately successful physician was quite as reasonable. We deeply regret to say that the critically-embarrassed finances of this great country, whose natural resources are amply sufficient to place her above and beyond all such embarrassments, are in the hands of men who have neither experience, nor training, nor even conception of the subject. Think of the simple fact that the tariff and financial legislation of several years past has been influenced and directed by a young military engineer turned politician—a man with absolutely no business and financial experience. We do not question his motives and patriotism for one single moment, but we do question his fitness for the important duties of a leader and director in matters of taxation, tariffs, and general financial legislation. And the steady decline in the wealth and credit of the country, together with its distressingly critical financial situation at the present moment, is ample proof of the truth of this statement. Brazil is governed, not in accordance with any intelligible policy, but by makeshifts and experiments, and should serious results happen it will be due, not to the low price of coffee, but

to sheer misgovernment. No business man would trust his affairs to an inexperienced manager, but that is exactly what Brazil is doing in the administration of public affairs.

Just six years ago to-day the publication of *The Rio News* was arbitrarily suspended by order of the tyrannical dictator who had already muzzled the *Journal do Commercio* and forced its editor-in-chief to remain in concealment in order to avoid languishing in a loathsome prison. The editor of the *Journal* seems to have forgotten the lesson and is zealously engaged in encouraging that illiberal, intolerant and despotic spirit that seeks to stifle discussion and repress all censure of government blunders. He is thus blindly contributing to promote the revival of the calamitous state of affairs in which both journals in common with the whole country suffered immense and irreparable detriment.

THE secret of making a paper universally popular is to publish just what your readers want to believe, and nothing that they disbelieve and do not want. The editor who does that will not only be a good fellow, but he ought to be happy and get rich. But how is he to do it? How can he know what Smith wants and believes? And how can he be sure that what Smith wants will not be obnoxious to Brown? And how can he harmonize the conflicting views of all his neighbors so as to please every one of them? Of course such a thing as an opinion from himself can not be tolerated, for someone is sure to disagree. Now, how is it to be done? Shall the editor try to edit the views of his readers, or shall he follow the simpler formula of editing his own paper? Will someone tell us how to do it?

If elections were free in this country, the coming congressional election would be exceedingly interesting, for it would give voters an opportunity to choose between the policy of burdensome taxation, adopted by the government, and that of retrenchment, which in our opinion is the only policy that offers a satisfactory solution of the financial question. Unfortunately there seems at present no prospect of any change in the usual system which selects men to congress without regard to their opinions or ability and merely in consequence of their good fortune in obtaining the approval of the general and state governments. As long as this system is maintained the country has no security whatever against dictatorships and revolutions.

The editor of the *Brazilian Review* has at last explained what he means by "filching" his cables from Pará. He received a cable on Oct. 26 containing certain statistics, and *The Rio News* of Oct. 31 contained the same figures. Now, as the *Brazilian Review* was also published on Oct. 31, and as we did not receive it until the following day, we could not by any means have taken the figures from that sheet. Either, then, we must have "filched" the information from the Western and Brazilian Telegraph Co.'s office, or the editor of the *Telegraph* company has our full permission to say whether we obtained it there. When our pugnacious contemporary goes out shooting, he should always close the breech of his gun before exploding his cartridge. And now, to conclude this controversy, if our quarrelsome neighbor will consult the commercial section of the *Journal do Commercio* of October 28th, he will find the same information given and without any credit to the *Brazilian Review*.

We do not believe that a majority of the people of this city are intentionally and perversely, as has been asserted, attempting to oppose the sanitary measures recommended by the health authorities. There are perhaps exceptional instances in which there is reprehensible opposition to such measures; but in most cases, we are convinced, the failure to adopt the precautions recommended proceeds not from ill-will or indifference from a want of means. It must be remembered that now for a number of years expenses have been constantly increasing and ability to meet them has decreased in the same proportion. The desire to do everything possible to prevent the inroads of epidemics is, we think, general, but there is also a general inability to pay the respective cost. Under these circumstances it is certainly not wise to urge the health authorities to enforce sanitary measures by means of harsh and inconsiderate action, which would, we fear, contribute very much to render their actions and thus defeat the object which they are intended to accomplish. Sanitary authorities should seek to be active and helpful rather than harsh and exacting. And the greater part of the appropriations made for sanitary purposes should be devoted to placing prophylactic measures within the reach of the public, which, with rare exceptions, will gladly avail itself of all the facilities offered it for combatting disease.

## THE BRITISH SOLDIERS' WIDOWS.

A meeting of the British community was held at the City Club on Saturday last at 5 p.m. to decide what measures should be taken to raise funds for the benefit of the widows, orphans, and other dependents of the soldiers who may lose their lives whilst fighting for the safety of the British empire in South Africa.

Owing to the lateness of the hour many British residents were unable to be present,

the most noticeable absentees being those who reside in Petropolis. Nevertheless the meeting was numerously attended.

Mr. DeLisle having been voted to the chair, said that before proceeding with his appeal he would like to call the attention of the meeting to one or two points. "Consider what it would mean if our reserves refused to join the colors, or our troops refused to risk their lives. It would not mean simply the loss of our colonies in South Africa, but also India, the gem of the British empire, and every other colony where the native predominated over the white man. And what would the nations of the continent do when they saw the British lion dying? We all knew, and if by chance any did not let them refer to Egypt's fables. What would our position be? We could no longer hold up our heads and congratulate our good fortune on being born Englishmen. When we realized this, we must appreciate the importance of Tommy Atkins' mission in South Africa. Tommy is fighting there for his Queen, his country, and for the safety and integrity of the empire. What are we going to do for Tommy? The least that we can do is to care for the dear ones he has left behind. If we refuse to take our share of this responsibility, we are no longer worthy to be called English."

"We must not argue as to the rights and wrongs of the case. It is sufficient that war has been declared. Some can give much, others can give but little, but we can all give something, and we must all do what we can to show our friends on the continent that England has still another line of defence besides her colonies, viz., her children domiciled in foreign countries."

"Remember that the nations of the world are watching us; remember that we have against us a continental press paid to pervert the truth."

"With a heartfelt squeeze of the hand from Brother Jonathan, John Bull sets forth on his mission isolated and alone, but yet not alone, for from every corner of the globe where floats the Union Jack come offers of assistance, and once more we see the English-speaking people facing the world."

"Gentlemen, winter is approaching, and what we have to do we must do quickly. Duty calls. Our soldiers to risk their lives for the honor and glory of the old country; duty calls on us to care for their wives and children. Who will refuse?"

Mr. DeLisle then called upon Mr. Wheatley to recite Rudyard Kipling's poem: "The Absent-Minded Beggar," which was received with hearty applause. Mr. Tom Cross and Sir Vincent Barrington supported the object of the meeting, and after some discussion as to details Mr. Hargreaves proposed and Mr. Fudley seconded a motion to the effect that a committee be formed with full authority to act in the matter and with power to add to their number.

The following have been elected to serve on the Committee:—Mr. DeLisle (president), Mr. Atlee, Sir Vincent Barrington, Messrs. Barrow, Block, Brooke, Broad, Cross, De Saone, Grumell, Hargreaves, Massey, McNeill, Robinson, Walter and Wheatley.

Subscriptions may be paid to any of the above gentlemen.

The Committee held a meeting at 4 p.m. on the 4th inst. at the London and River Plate Bank, when the following resolutions were passed:

(1) That Mr. Broad (of the London and Brazilian Bank) act as Treasurer, and Mr. McNeill as secretary.

(2) That the money collected be forwarded to the Editor of the *Daily Mail* and that it be applied to the relief of the soldiers' wives and families not on the strength of the regiment.

The total amount received up to 5 p.m. on the 4th inst. was Rs. 9,000,000, which, it is confidently expected, will be increased to Rs. 30,000,000 before the list is closed.

## THE "TIMES" TELEGRAM.

The *Times* correspondent requests us to say, in regard to the comments of the *Journal do Commercio*, that: (1) "I have nothing whatever to do with stock quotations, nor am I concerned about the influence which a telegram may have upon them. I am not responsible for the situation here, and I am under no obligation to suppress facts simply because they may be unpleasant." (2) With regard to the report of the minister of finance I sent three times for a copy (the last time only a week or two before the adjournment of congress), and was told that it was not yet ready for distribution. If the "introduction" published in the *Journal* constitutes financial report, then I must apologise for having made a blunder. If it had been issued in full, then the refusal to supply me with a copy exempts me from the necessity of making any excuse for the mistake. And (3) with regard to the censures and reflections of the *Journal*, the director of that sheet will permit me to observe that there are some men who are debarred from sitting in judgment on such questions."

## CORRESPONDENCE.

### THE COMMERCIO'S SUBSCRIPTION.

British Legation,

Rio de Janeiro, 1 December, 1899.

Sir,—I am directed by Mr. Phipps to say, with reference to a paragraph at the top of the seventh page of your last issue, that he had not cancelled his subscription to the *Commercio de São Paulo* because of his disapproval of an article analysing the Anglo-Transvaal war.

I am to state that it would be far from his idea, or that of any Englishman living abroad, to deprecate fair criticism on such an event. He simply forwarded his subscription for that paper up to the date of the appearance of an article gratuitously insulting to the British nation and to the Royal family.

I am, Sir,

Yours faithfully,

J. R. HANCOX.

To the Editor.

We are very glad to have the opportunity to publish a correction of the statement made in our last issue, which was based on a leading article in the *Commercio de São Paulo* of the 22nd ult., in which the conclusion is: "In suspending his subscription to the *Commercio de São Paulo*, Mr. Phipps gives us to understand that he does not recognize our right to discuss a question of international politics. Our São Paulo contemporary will admit, we trust, that his conclusion was mistaken and unjust.—Eds. News."

## COFFEE NOTES.

—The *Bandeirante* of Casa Branca, São Paulo, says the coffee crop in that locality has been marketed.

—According to the *Bulletin de Correspondance* of Havre the stock of Brazilian coffee at that port on the 9th ult. was 1,119,849 bags.

—The committee of coffee merchants estimates at 2,250,000 bags the Rio coffee crop for 1900-1901. The committee says that coffee in elevated and cool localities has suffered very little from drought.

—We see by the report of the last half-yearly meeting of the Recife and São Francisco Co. that coffee planting in the state of Pernambuco has been receiving considerable attention and that the product, though small as yet, is steadily increasing.

—The governor of Rio de Janeiro has sanctioned the assembly resolution of the 1st inst., which concedes next year 0.02 of the proceeds the export duty of coffee to be applied to the expenses of a propaganda abroad in favor of Brazilian coffee. The same resolution also concedes exemption from export duties on all coffee sent abroad for propaganda purposes.

—The *São Paulo Diario Popular* of the 27th ult. is informed that a practical and credible planter expresses the opinion that the abundant rains lately experienced will develop the coffee produced from the extemporaneous blossoming of June last so that it will ripen in January, or in February at the latest. As it will be impossible, in the present state of the industry, to find labor for a partial gathering of the crop, he thinks that this part will be wholly lost, thus greatly reducing the season's crop.

## PROVINCIAL NOTES.

—Cases of yellow fever have appeared in the city of São Paulo.

—One case of yellow fever was reported in Santos on the 28th ult.

—Two cases of yellow fever were reported from Victoria, Espírito Santo.

—The *jaguas* are said to be causing trouble in some localities in the interior of Bahia.

—The manifesto of the Bahia commercial classes relative to the events of the 13th to 20th ult., will be published this week.

—It is stated that the municipal chamber of Maricá in the state of Rio de Janeiro has been deposed by the police authorities.

—There were more new cases of bubonic pest discovered in Santos last week, the number of cases under treatment on Saturday being 14.

—Pitiful accounts of the situation in the drought-stricken districts of Bahia still continue to come in. It is said that many poor people have died from hunger.

—The treasurer of the São Paulo state treasury, Sr. João Florindo, has paid into the treasury the sum of 19,100\$, the sum stolen on the 3rd ult. by the entry clerk Leonidas do Amaral.

—The commander of the 2nd military district has been instructed to investigate the charge, made against the 27th battalion of infantry, of interfering in the elections in Paraíba.

—By the executive committee of the party of Gov. Alberto Torres ex-Senator Quintino Bocayna has been nominated candidate for reelection to the senate. We were expecting it.

—Councillor Affonso Penna asserts that in the interior of the country there are small towns of 1,000 or 2,000 inhabitants that spend 2,000\$ a day on lottery tickets and betting on bichos.

—A São Paulo telegram of the 29th ult. says that the expense of mounting a quarantine bathing establishment in the old immigrant's hospedaria amounts to 52,045\$995, the baths alone costing 45,000\$.

—It would seem that the payments to the *medicos* engaged by the national and state governments in São Paulo to look after the bubonic pest, are unreasonably heavy. One gentleman received 20,000\$ for a couple of days in Santos, while we hear that another received 50,000\$ for some other description of service.



—Shall we turn him off?—What! doing now?—Oh, he's incorrigible! he completely exposes us. He shows sources of revenue have shrunk out and that, although the people, unlike attempted to economise by buying our gold duty trick has made them more.—Oh I see! The fellow will the country in a revolution, if he continues that. Turn him off by all means.—ly. Whether he is really ignorant of the significance of his figures or is simply the bosom that warns him, he's a dependant and it pays better to fight to feed him.)

—We hear that yellow fever is again showing a tendency to increase in this city, and that a prominent official of the postoffice is down with it. The cleaning up because of the bubonic pest ought to be a good protection this year against yellow fever.

—Now's his time! Now he's got 'im?' shouted Mr. Smalwy, as he entered our office door last Saturday morning. "Who is he, and what has he got?" we inquired, thinking that it might be another sensational defalcation. "Why, have n't you seen the *Journal*? They're after that *Times* correspondent again. I knew they were just itching for the opportunity, and now they have it. Rodrigues has been lying awake nights thinking about it, and I'm not sure but what he put off his departure for Europe to wait for it. And as for his protégé of the national printing office, it's a windfall for him! He'll hunt himself with 'playful allusions' this week as sure as the banishes makes an Irishwoman think of her prayers. Whoo-ee, what a feast he'll have! He'll swell out with virtuous indignation, and then he'll collapse a little over a fine bit of theatrical sarcasm; he'll quote from his pal about the wickedness of the *Times* correspondent and returned, those two failures again, and then he'll gravely remind the government, with the gravity of a judge who has just found a few cents between the pages of a book passed up to him by the plaintiff, that it is time the government put a stop to these misrepresentations by shipping all such correspondents out of the country. And what did the *Times* correspondent want to meddle in such things for, I'd like to know! Suppose the minister did n't send in his report; what's that to him? It wouldn't have helped anybody to understand it, and it wouldn't have thrown a particle of light on the situation—not a particle! And here this confounded correspondent goes and harrows my friend José Carlos' tender feelings, and calls up again that nightmare of a Dumont fiasco of 1896. These correspondents ought to take lessons in diplomacy for awhile, and then they'd learn that it is always advisable to send around to all the parties concerned, and especially to the editors who are bossing the show, what news it might be advisable to cable. And they should never send a word that is not approved—so that their days may be long in the land."

#### GENERAL SYMONS.

The victor of Glencoe died a prisoner in the hands of the enemy. There is something peculiarly pathetic about this incident, for which we do not remember any precedent on the part of a victorious British general. We can well imagine how hard it must have been for General Vane to decide to leave his conqueror and the other wounded even in the hands of a civilized enemy; but necessity is a hard taskmaster, and the exigencies of strategy cannot wait upon private feelings. Happily the Boers are a brave and generous enemy, whom we could trust with our wounded. Those other poor fellows, who thought themselves safe, and who will now find themselves prisoners even when they have recovered, claim a portion of our sympathy. But all eyes are fixed upon the General, and his name will be engraved on the heart of the nation as much by his pitiable death as by his hard-won victory. His requiem is the voice of the English people, though at his grave

"Not a drum was heard, not a funeral note,

"And they left him alone with his glory."

(St. James Budget, Nov. 3.)

This little island of Elba, once celebrated as the temporary abiding place of the great Napoleon, has recently come into prominence in a new way. Years ago deposits of iron were discovered on the island, but the mines were never worked. Now great smelters and machine shops have been set up, and the whole island is alive with the hum of industry.

MR. WYNDHAM, in his very clear and full statement when introducing the army supplementary estimates on Friday last week, informs us fully of the present strength of the garrison in South Africa, as well as of the strength of the army corps that is now being sent out. At present, including the garrison before the condition of things became critical, the two or three battalions sent out when matters began to look graver, and the 10,000 men despatched from India, the Mediterranean, and home, there are in South Africa 24,746 regulars, all trained and matured men. Every man sent to India must be at least 21 years of age, and the same is true of the other forces. The cavalry division and the army corps which are now being sent out amount altogether to 47,763 men, with 114 guns; so that when the army corps arrives the total army in South Africa will be 72,509 men. With the army corps there are being sent out 11,000 horses, 14,000 mules, and 2,650 wagons and other vehicles. Of the army corps and cavalry division, 26,000 men were with the colours, and about 21,000 came from the reserve. Mr. Wyndham added that not a single man was being sent out under 21 years of age, and that the whole of the fit men from the reserves are men who have served for several years with the colours, and who have only been away from the colours from 18 to six months.—*The Statist*, October 28.

#### BUSINESS NOTES

—The *Tribuna do Povo* of Santos has changed hands, having been sold at auction for 14,000.

—According to the *Noticia* the speculative sales of exchange last Wednesday amounted to £ 400,000.

—During the nine months ended on Sept. 30 there were shipped from Santos on the S. Paulo railway 122,954 tons of coal.

—It is stated that the sum of 10,000 is to be paid to Dr. Oswaldo da Cruz for his services at Santos in relation to the plague.

—The President has ordered the transfer to Havre of the Brazilian consulate-general in France, the post at Paris to be a consulate only.

—The contract between the São Paulo state government and the Banco de Crédito Real de São Paulo, for the loan of money to planters, was signed on the 1st inst.

—Italy is stated to have exported to Brazil last year merchandise valued at 16,635,000 lire and to have imported from this country merchandise valued at 12,358,000 lire.

—Decree No. 662, of the 29th ult., authorizes the government to admit free of duty 450 tons of metallic material by the Paralyha Water Company for the water supply of the city of Paralyha.

—Sunday's *Journal do Commercio* contains seven announcements of the sale of buildings for debt at the suit of the municipal government. The proprietors, we presume, were unable to pay municipal taxes.

—The prefect has sanctioned the resolution of the municipal council which authorizes him to contract with Messrs. William Reid & Co. for the exclusive supply of electrical power in this city during a period of 15 years.

—France imported from Brazil merchandise valued at 68,708,000 francs in 1898, against 67,045,525 francs in 1897, and 89,035,580 francs in 1896, and exported to Brazil merchandise valued at 57,363,000 francs in 1898 against 60,900,937 francs in 1897, and 68,581,972 francs in 1896.

—The house contracts, fixtures, stock, and uncollected accounts of the well-known Victoria Store in Rua do Ouvidor were put up at auction and sold yesterday for account of the proprietors Bernardino Texeira & Co. The uncollected accounts amount to 213,762,136, besides which the Hotel Metropole owes 272,406,800, which is not now included in the sale.

—The minister of industry has advised the minister of marine that the "Rio de Janeiro Harbor and Dock Company Limited" would inaugurate work on the projected improvements in this port on the 4th inst., beginning on the south side of Cobras island, which is a dependency of the marine department. Very little is known here of the above mentioned company and it is difficult to say what can be expected from it under the very difficult conditions which exist in this port. The scheme is a pretentious and expensive one and its advantages are doubtful.

—The report of the Faria Gold Mining Co. for the year ending 30th June last does not show very favorable results, but this is probably due to causes which can be corrected. The first ore-crushing was in December last, so the operations really cover only half a year. In this period 7,890 tons of ore were crushed yielding 2,800 ounces of gold, which yielded £ 10,581. The expenses were £ 10,276 showing a net profit of £ 304, which added to £ 45 of revenue from rents, etc., brings the half year's net profit up to £ 349. One great difficulty in the mine is that of treating the large quantity of slimes which when solved will greatly improve the results.

—Rio de Janeiro, says the writer of the feuilleton in Sunday's *Journal do Commercio*, is full of unemployed persons who importune their friends to assist them in finding work. In addition to those who reside here, there are many who come from other parts of the country in search of employment. In spite of this, the writer of the increase in the population of the city in consequence of these migrations the number of vacant houses is constantly augmenting. The poverty of the people forces them to decrease the per capita rent by crowding, in a manner very detrimental to health, into fewer houses. The writer says he knows of cases in which 15 or even 20 persons reside in a very small house. And if this is the case with ordinary dwellings, imagine how tenement-houses are crowded! Next year, when the government collects the new taxes, all this will of course be still worse.

—The *Journal do Commercio* of last Wednesday publishes a letter complaining that merchants cannot collect their accounts from the department of marine, which in some instances owes over 300,000 and even 400,000 to a single firm. By their contracts these merchants should be paid within 30 days after furnishing the respective merchandise, but those who succeed in getting their money in this manner, says the writer, may consider themselves fortunate, for there is danger of the accounts falling into arrear so as to require a new appropriation before the payment can be made. This statement, which doubtless applies to other departments as well as to that of marine, confirms the suspicion that we have had occasion to express that the government, in order to obtain paper money to burn, not only issued treasury bills but also postponed the payment of current expenses. But in a few days we shall have the *Noticia* non-payment of debts informing the public what an economical government we have. And all the *Noticia*'s imitators will echo the assertion and applaud.

#### FINANCIAL NOTES

—A half-starved population will never pay off a national debt.

—The customs receipts at Cuyabá amounted in October to 64,216,687, against 119,262,822 in the corresponding month of 1898.

—It is stated that the administrator of the post-office at Minas Geraes has made a reduction of 50,000 in expenditure. Small favors thankfully received—larger ones in proportion.

For the 11 months ended on the 30th ult. the customs receipts at Rio de Janeiro amounted to 66,001,382,237, of which the sum of 5,708,879,725 was collected in gold, against 75,809,393,602 in the corresponding period of 1898, the decrease being, consequently, 9,803,000,825.

—The difference between the lowest bid for Cardiff coal for the Central railway and a bid for American coal was three shillings a ton, which represents a saving of about 600,000 on this one contract had the management of that line accepted the latter. Prejudices sometimes come high.

—People grossly exaggerate, says Smith, when they assert that Martinho is universally detested. I have the best of reasons for supposing that he is immensely popular among *baratas*, whose enthusiasm for consumption tax stamps is quelled only by that of hirelings paid to defend the government in the press.

—In virtue of a bill voted by congress and signed a few days ago by President Campos Sales two-thirds of the proceeds of the sale of unserviceable ordnance and other property belonging to the war department are to be devoted to expenses on forts, barracks and hospitals of that department and other military improvements.

—The customs receipts at Rio de Janeiro amounted last month to 5,977,096,664, of which 554,436,452 were collected in gold, against 7,181,769,509 in November, 1898, the decrease being, consequently, 1,204,672,845. In the receipts for November, 1899, is included the sum of 169,264,870 derived from consumption taxes on 11 classes of merchandise, of which 8 were not thus taxed in 1898.

—The president of the tribunal of accounts has ordered the registration of the payment of \$12,874,816 to the firm of Almeida & Nazareth for damages sustained by their steamer "Adolpho de Barros." In order to obtain means for this payment, which is in settlement of a claim that has been pending for some years, it was necessary to make by executive decree a special appropriation.

—It appears that the *Times* correspondent failed to read the extracts from the report of minister of finance published in the *Journal do Commercio* of Oct. 1. This venial offence does not, in our opinion, justify the anger of *Journal*. The correspondent is certainly not the only man who fails to read that paper. In fact, if we are correctly informed, the number of those who do read it is decreasing every day.

—Bahia is still doing very badly. The customs returns for November were 891,880,506, or less than in November last year by 1,193,797,512. The revenue of the state was 670,079,684, which shows a decrease of 120,448,984 from last year. And the municipal receipts for the month were 47,069,815, or 3,398,347 less than last year. It will take a deal of calculation over gold percentages and cold promises to make these figures tell any other story.

—The following returns of customs receipts for the month of November have been made public:

	1899	1898
Rio de Janeiro	5,977,096,664	7,181,769,509
Santos	2,035,621,599	3,127,497,894
Pernambuco	1,879,248,198	1,882,485,998
Bahia	891,880,506	2,085,686,598
Ceará	270,203,229	241,208,598
Paranáguá	189,283,598	146,105,278
Jaraguá	180,272,260	200,092,389
Paralyha	109,575,713	85,067,147
Aracaju	40,490,047	71,699,356
Natal	20,911,312	12,061,670
Victoria	9,181,871	not stated

—Some one has apparently informed Minister Martinho that the alleged obstacle to the redemption of bonds of 1897 is in reality no obstacle at all, since the proposed object can be accomplished simply by redeeming the respective certificates, an expedient frequently adopted by companies in relation to certificates for their debentures. It is accordingly stated that, in conformity with the terms of issue, the minister is going to redeem 12,000,000 of the debt of 1897. This will reduce the balance, mentioned by the *Noticia*, at the treasury and Banco da Republica to 6,511,383, but on the other hand it will relieve the country of the imaginary necessity of continuing to pay interest amounting to 720,000 per annum.

#### COMMERCIAL.

Rio de Janeiro, Dec. 5th, 1899.	
Par value of the Brazilian milreis (\$1000)	27 d.
do of the Brazilian milreis (\$500)	27 d.
do U. S. coin at \$1.86 1/2 per £	54 7/8 ds
do \$100 (U. S. coin) in Brazilian gold	(\$82)
do of £ 1 s. g. in Brazilian gold	8 8/10
Bank rate of exchange, official, on London	6 1/16 d.
Present value of the Brazilian milreis (gold)	38 9/16
Present value of the Brazilian milreis (paper)	257 rs. gold
Present value of the Brazilian milreis in U. S. coin at \$1.86 1/2 per £	13 87 c.
Value of \$100 (\$1.86 1/2 per £ 1 s. tr. in Brazilian currency (paper))	75 1/2
Value of £ 1 sterling	34 5/16

#### EXCHANGE.

Nov. 27.—Today's market was firm and showed a decided improvement in rates. The day's transactions were fair.

Official quotations on London were:

Bank bills..... opening 6 1/16

" " closing 7 1/16

Private bills..... opening 7 1/16

" " closing 7 1/16

Official value of the milreis 257-259 reis gold.

Nov. 28.—Quotations today were again well sustained, and business transacted was very important. Official quotations on London were:

Bank bills..... opening 7 1/16

" " closing 7 1/16

Private bills..... opening 7 1/16

" " closing 7 1/16

Official value of the milreis was 259-261 reis gold.

Nov. 29.—The market today was again firm with rates sustained, but closed somewhat undecided, rates weakening. The was a fair amount of business transacted.

Official quotations on London were as follows:

Bank bills..... opening 7 1/16

" " closing 7 1/16

Private bills..... opening 7 1/16

" " closing 7 1/16

Official value of the milreis 262 reis gold.

Nov. 30.—There was very little animation during the day, rates being very weak and showing downward tendency. Business was almost nil.

The official quotations on London were:

Bank bills..... opening 7 1/16

" " closing 7 1/16

Private bills..... opening 7 1/16

" " closing 7 1/16

Official value of the milreis 257-259 reis gold.

Dec. 1.—There was no alteration in today's market and rates remained the same as yesterday's. Transactions reported were also limited.

Official quotations on London were as follows:

Bank bills..... opening 6 3/16

" " closing 6 3/16

Private bills..... opening 7 1/16

" " closing 7 1/16

Official value of the milreis 257 reis gold.

Dec. 2.—There was a decided improvement today over quotations of the past two days, but business reported was still very limited.

Official quotations on London were:

Bank bills..... opening 6 3/16

" " closing 7 1/16

Private bills..... opening 7 1/16

" " closing 7 1/16

Official value of the milreis 257-258 reis gold.

#### BRASILIANISCHE BANK FÜR DEUTSCHLAND

BALANCE SHEET, 30TH NOVEMBER, 1899.

Assets:	
Guaranteed accounts.....	7,202,125 5/6
Head office, branches and agencies.....	18,149,566 3/2
Bills receivable.....	5,490,034 2/5
do discounted.....	8,705,148 3/3
do pledged.....	2,607,824 4/0
Securities pledged.....	7,694,893 7/2
do deposited.....	7,915,214 2/0
Cash, in current funds.....	10,536,879 6/2
	78,486,514 5/5
Liabilities:	
Capital subscribed (1 mark = 1000).....	10,000,000 0/0
Deposits in account current.....	8,331,247 2/5
Without interest.....	8,705,148 3/3
Head office, branches and agencies.....	7,915,214 2/0
Deposits with fixed maturity.....	14,375,678 3/4
Securities pledged and on deposit.....	2,617,632 3/2
Sundry accounts.....	6,949,596 9/0
	78,486,514 5/5

R. & O. H.

Directors: Thiel - Gutsche.

#### LONDON AND BRAZILIAN BANK, LIMITED

Capital.....	£ 4,500,000
do paid up.....	780,000
Reserve Fund.....	600,000

BALANCE SHEET, 30TH NOVEMBER 1899.

Assets:	
Capital, uncollected.....	6,666,666 2/0
Bills discounted.....	5,890,609 7/0
Bills receivable.....	11,261,261 2/0
Head office and branches.....	11,001,677 2/0
Loans, current accounts, etc.....	4,418,246 0/0
Securities for accounts current, etc.....	1,600,000 0/0
Sundry accounts.....	1,685,613 9/0
Cash.....	11,100,539 7/0
	84,575,494 7/0
Liabilities:	
Capital subscribed.....	15,333,333 3/0
Deposits in account current, without interest.....	9,515,278 2/0
do in account current, with interest.....	2,445,053 6/0
do fixed maturity.....	8,012,907 0/0
Head office and branches.....	4,351,318 1/0
Securities for accounts current, etc.....	2,400,000 0/0
Sundry accounts.....	1,600,000 0/0
Bills payable.....	141,255 4/0
	84,575,494 7/0

R. & O. H.

Rio de Janeiro, 2nd December 1899.

For the London and Brazilian Bank, Limited,

F. Brad, Int. Manager.

A. G. C. Blake, Actg. Accountant.

#### MARKET REPORT.

Rio de Janeiro, December 5th, 1899.

#### Exports.

Coffee.—We have had another active week in our local market, the sales being estimated at about 77,000 bags and prices advancing about 600 reis an arroba. Exchange has declined slightly, but remains about what it was reported at the preceding week. The receipts were 66,697 bags for the week, and the shipments 8,537 bags.

The foreign markets, have been active, and prices have advanced a little, but the heavy rains have prevented the advance which the large sales reported would naturally have produced. These sales were 20,000 bags at New York, 45,000 at Havre, 17,000 at Hamburg, 17,000 bags at London. A total of 109,000 bags, against 248,000 bags in the corresponding week of last year and 676,000 bags in the preceding week.

The detailed movements of our local market during the week are as follows:





**GERVEJARIA BRAHMA**

Capital	Shares	Emitted	Par	Miscellaneous	Paid	Reserve fund	Last Dividend	Last Quotation
999,000\$	35,000	all	300\$	Centearira e Viacao Fluminense.....	300\$	—	4 000, July 99	—
399,000\$	10,000	all	50	Carros Telerail Moreaux.....	50	42,378	1 500, Jan. 99	158 000—
199,000\$	200	5,821	100	Carruagem Plant Lorette.....	100	53,800	6 000, July 99	135 000—
199,000\$	25,000	all	300	Cruceroiro (match factory).....	200	—	Mar. 95	—
299,000\$	300	all	300	Docas de Santos.....	300	—	Aug. 99	305 000—
299,000\$	335,000	100	235,000	Melhoramento no Brasil.....	100	6,365,112	8 000, Jan. 99	1 750—
399,000\$	300,000	all	300	Obras Publicas no Brasil.....	300	2,486,745	15 1/2, Sept. 91	18 000—
199,000\$	10,000	5,990	200	Gazeta de Noticias (newspaper).....	200	31,524	Aug. 99	120 000—
199,000\$	5,000	all	50	Os Pais (newspaper).....	50	15,517	10 000, Feb. 99	—
199,000\$	37,000	all	50	Loterias Nacionais do Brasil.....	50	1,547,639	July 99	90 000—
199,000\$	15,000	all	100	Matte Larangeira (Paraguay tea).....	100	300,000	13 000, July 99	—
199,000\$	100,000	all	100	Boasas Fluminense (Killing).....	100	—	Feb. 99	—
199,000\$	35,000	35,120	100	Montamento do L. de J. (building society).....	100	714,948	2 700, Feb. 98	20 000—
199,000\$	10,000	9,999	100	Transporte de Cafe e Mercadorias.....	100	3 000, July 99	115 000—	130 000—
199,000\$	10,000	all	100	Typographica do Brasil.....	100	70,082	6 000, July 99	—
199,000\$	5,000	all	200	Uniao (water for ships).....	200	29,987	—	—

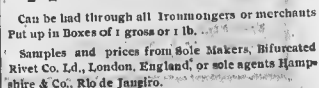
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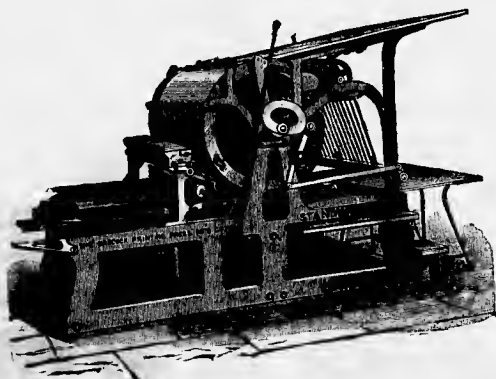
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VIENNA, I.:—HOHENSTAUFENGASSE, 4.  
BUDAPEST, V.:—MARIA-VALENGASSE, 12.  
BRASIL:—STRADA G. 1301, 2.  
ZURICH:—POSTSTRASSE, 51.

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